Mr. Foster's statement in preference to that of Mr. Allison, who was necessarily ignorant of the question.

Mr. Allison-When it comes I shall be

ready for it.

Mr. Voorhees-Yes.

Mr. Allison-What I meant to say was this: That, if the statements are true that these Indians have been starving then those who believe it should invite an inquiry. I have not been on the reservation and know nothing respecting the truth or falsity of

Mr. Voorhees—But you declare with great earnestness that you do not believe a word that Governor Foster has said on this subject. Now I have this to say concerning Mr. Foster. The committee on Indian af-fairs can summon him by telegraph and can examine and cross-examine him. That is the way to get at the facts of the case. Here is his statement given to the public. The committee on Indian affairs has full power to call Mr. Foster and General Miles before it and it is its duty to doe so. Mr. Foster says in this interview: "Sitting Bull is only a feeble old man, hardly re-spected in his tribe," and yet the Senator from Massachusetts seems to lay the whole blame on him.

Mr. Dawes—General Miles told me the last thing before he took the cars that Sit-ting Bull was the greatest Indian that has Mr. Voorhees—Why not send for General Miles and have him before the committee

on Indian affairs? Mr. Dawes-General Miles has no personal knowledge on the subject of the uprising of the Sioux. He has been on the Pacific coast for the last two or three years, and has come to his new assignment very lately. Ex-Governor Foster got all his information

on the subject from the Sioux over a year and a half ago. Mr. Voorhees read some further extracts from the Foster interview, and then, referring to Mr. Dawes's criticism of the newspapers, said: "I thank God for newspaper men, especially in dark places, and to every newspaper man who has thrown a single ray of light on this miserable business I return my heartfelt and profound thanks. Newspaper men may get things wrong sometimes, but, in the main, in the great volume of what they do, they con-tribute to the light and knowledge of the world and to the cause of justice. That is what I have to say to the Senator from Massachusetts in reference to his criticism

of newspaper men." After remarks by Messrs. Stewart, Vest and Morgan the joint resolution was amended so as to apply to the States of rth and South Dakota, Wyoming and

Nebraska, and was passed. Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution. which went over until to-morrow, appropriating \$5,000 for an investigation, under the orders of the Senate, as to the causes of discontent and outbreak among the Sioux Indians and other tribes.

APPEAL TO THE GREAT FATHER.

Twelve Sioux Indians Ask for More Rations -What the Law Provides For. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The following memorial, signed by twelve Sioux Indians, received by the President, has been referred to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

ROSEBUD AGENCY, Nov. 6.

This day I will write you a letter with a good heart. When we gave up the Black Hills you told us in that treaty that a man would get three pounds of beef a day; the meaning was three pounds for one man. Besides, you said we could get food just like the soldiers. You did not, however, give it to us at this rate.

Great Father, we are starving, and beg you, therefore, to give to us just so (as you have promised.) Thirty men of us get for eighteen days only one cow to eat. That is the reason is mention it. And if you do not well understand send me (Hollow Horn Bear) traveling money and I will come with five men. Great Father, if you do not want to do this, then please let us have a soldier for our father

(agent) when our present father's term is out. Great Father, please do us this favor.

In reply to this memorial acting Commissioner Bell, in a letter to Secretary Noble, says that the law does not promise the In-dians "food just like soldiers," but only a ration of beef. flour, bacon, coffee, sugar and beans, or such other articles in lieu thereof as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may decide. In reply to the charges that the Indians signed an agreement that rations would not be reduced, and that the supply was reduced 2,000,000 pounds, and that those signing the agreement felt imposed upon, Mr. Bell "The Indians received rations to the full amount warranted by the appropriations made by Congress." In regard to the complaint made by General Brooke that the Indians did not get the additional supply of beef, Mr. Bell says that in view of the fact that, owing to the drought of last summer and the scarcity of grazing on the reservation, the cattle delivered under contracts in October will no doubt shrink considerably during the coming winter, when severe weather prevails and the range grazing is difficult and scarce. A tabulated statement accompanies the letter, showing the amount of supplies furnished the several agencies, and it is stated that in addition to the supplies there was expended in open market prior to the passage of the Indian appropriation act, and subsequently, but before contracts were

executed and approved, large sums. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day tives a communication from the Interior Department requesting that an appropriation of \$100,000 be at once made for the purchase of beef and other provisions for the Sioux Indians on account of the reduced appropriation made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. A draft of a bill for the purpose is submitted, and acting Indian Commissioner Bell, in a long letter to Secretary Noble, earnestly urges the necessity of speedy and favorable action in order to remove the feeling the Sioux are said to entertain that the government has no regard for them now that they have got the Indian lands by the cession

of a large part of the Sioux reservation. General Schofield received a telegram today from General Brooke saying that forty lodges of Indians have left Rosebud agency since the removal of the camp across White river to the edge of the Bad lands, and that there are strong symptoms of disintegra-tion, as about half of the Indians seem to be willing to come back to the agency. General Brooke also says that from all he can gather as to their intentions a majority of the Indians want to cond back. War Department officials are very much gratified at this intelligence tending to indicate a speedy settlement of trouble.

## ARMY HAS FULL SWAY.

Secretary Noble Puts the Indians Under Control of the Military for the Present.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—General Miles said this morning that he would go to the Northwest in a day or two to direct the military arrangements being made in the Indian country. In the meantime Captain Ewers, of the Fifth Infantry, now at Pierre, will go to the Cheyenne agency and get in communication with Hump, one of the leading chiefs of the northern Cheyenne tribe, who will be told to bring into the agency Horse Roads, Iron Shields and all of his people.

General Miles in an interview stated:

"We have overwhelming evidence from officers, inspectors, and the testimony of agents, as well, and also from the Indians themselves, that they have been suffering for the want of food, more or less, for two years past, and one of the principal causes of disaffection is this very matter. One of the objects of my recent visit to Washington was to urge the necessity of immediate relief, and I am happy to say that success has crowned my efforts. The Secre-tary of the Interior has ordered an increase rations and has asked Congress appropriate the necessary money. General Brooke telegraphs this morning from Pine Ridge, saying: 'There has been an issue of rations excepting beef.' The orders to the agent at this agency from the Secretary of the Interior increases the Indians' rations but slightly in meat."

The following order, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been issued to the Indian agents among the Sioux: Sir-You will convey to the several agents on duty among the Sioux the following order, which is hereby made: "During the present In-dian troubles you are instructed that while you shall continue all the business and carry into effect the educational and other purposes of your agency, you will, as to all operations in-tended to suppress any outbreak by force, co-operate with and obey the orders of the military officer commanding on the reservation in your

charge." Very respectfully.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary. This order, said an army officer at head-quarters, virtually turns over the absolute control of the Indians to the military. At army headquarters through the entire

day General Miles was very busy, being en-

gaged principally in answering telegrams to commanding officers who are now en route to the Northwest, where the Indian excitement prevails and where there are already in camp a large force of troops. During the afternoon General Williams received from Washington the official order dated Nov. 28, 1800, relieving General dated Nov. 28, 1890, relieving General Williams from duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Division of the Missouri and ordering him to report in person to the adjutant-general of the army at Washington for duty in his office. Upon the receipt of this official order General Williams at once turned over the command of assistant adjutantgeneral to Colonel Corbin, who at once en-tered upon the discharge of the duties connected therewith. General Miles, at 10 o'clock to-night, had not received any dispatches from the Northwest containing information of the least alarming character. "Every indication is that all is quiet to-night," said the General. The Seventh Infantry, which is now en route from Denver to Dakota, has been ordered to proceed to Pierre, S. D., without delay. General Miles will, in all probability, start for the Northwest on Sunday, and will be accompanied by several of the army attaches at head-quarters, and also by one of the assistant surgeons. General Williams expects to leave for Washington the first of the coming week. ing week.

DIGGING RIFLE-PITS.

Indians Said to Be Fortifying Their Position in the Bad Lands and Storing Provisions. OMAHA, Nob., Dec. 4 .- A correspondent at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, says: The hostile Indians are making use of every moment's delay on the part of the military to move on them by strengthening their now almost impregnable camp in the dreaded Bad Lands. The five or six hundred squaws with them are working day and night digging rifle-pits about the camp. This is something very unusual, if not wholly unprecedented, on the part of Indians preparing for war. The reason for this move is, our scout says, more to insure the protection of the immense quantities of stolen beef and provisions in the camp than to insure a great slaughter of soldiers. The moment that these supplies are captured by the military that moment the Indians must surrender unless their thirst for blood is so intense as to lead them to fight until they are downed either by starvation or by United States bullets. At best, whether the military can capture the bulk of the hostiles' supplies or not, the Indians have undoubtedly secreted small quantities sufficient in the aggregate to run them for at least eight or ten weeks. Agent Royer fulfilled his promise to reward the "friendlies" who continue staying in the vicinity of the agency and has made a special issue of provisions. More than five hundred squaws presented themselves at the storehouse yesterday and went away loaded down with food. There was not a male ndian in the throng. It is rumored that Two Strike, the chief under whom the hostiles are marshaled, is wheeling around within shooting distance of the agency for the purpose of getting

additional pointers on the military. Views of the Ponca Commission.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 4.—At a meeting last night of the Ponca Indian commission, held this city, to consider the troubles among the Sioux Indians, the following resolution was adopted:

We believe that the only remedy for the Indian troubles on our reservation is the establishment of a government of law on these portions of our national domain, and would respectfully call upon patriotic citizens East and West to investigate this position and uphold by voice, vote and influence this proposition to extend to the Indian the cheap but priceless benefits of just and equitable laws.

A SCULPTOR'S DOWNFALL.

Launt Thompson Sentenced to Blackwell's Island for Drunkenness.

New York Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Launt Thompson, M. A., the well-known sculptor, was arrested last night in his studio, No. 176 Fifth avenue, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens and was sentenced to-day to thirty days on Blackwell's island in defaul of \$300 bail. It took two policemen to arrest Thompson on Tuesday night. When he was arriagned in Jefferson Market Court, to-day, Justice Gorman looked at him and said:

"Your face and your name are both famil iar. Surely, you are not the sculptor?"
"I am," said Thompson.
"Too bad, too bad," said the Justice, and then John Suedecor, who had caused Thompson's arrest, told of the trouble he had had

with Thompson. He said he believed the sculptor was insane. Thompson said that Snedecor did not tell the truth. He denied that he had been drunk. The Justice believed Snedecor. Unless the \$300 bail is furnished Thompson will be sent to the island. It will be the second time he has been there. Last year he got into a row with a cabman and was arrested. He gave the name of Johnston at the police-station, and was sent to the island under that name. Thompson is a relative of Bishop Potter. He has a brother who is a minister in Valparaiso. He is an Irishman by birth, fiftyseven years old. He came to America when he was fourteen years old and went to Albany, where he entered the office of a professor of anatomy. While there he occupied his leisure hours in drawing, but later he cutered a medical college. When Erastus D. Palmer, the sculptor, offered to receive him as his pupil he gladly availed himself of the opportunity, and abandoned medicine for art. He worked in Palmer's studio for nine years, producing several portrait busts and ideal heads of merit, and in 1859 came to New York city. Here, having shown a talent for medallion portraits, he found ample employment. He became an associate of the Academy of Design in 1859, and three years later his bust, "The Trapper," secured his election as an academi-cian. In 1868 and 1869 he was in Rome, and in 1875 he went again to Italy, remaining until 1881, in which year he returned to New York. In 1874 he was vice-president of the National Academy. Among his best works are: "Elaine," a bust; "Morning Glory," a medallion; statue of Abraham Pierson, of Yale College (1874); Napoleon I. at Milford, Pa.; General John Sedgwick, at West Point (1869); Winfield Scott, at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Charles Morgan, in Clinton, Conn. (about 1871), and Ambrose E. Burnside, an equestrian statue, at Providence (1887); "The Color-bearer," at Pittsfield, Mass.; a medallion portrait of John A. Dix, made for the Sanitary Fair, and portrait of Wm. C. Bryant, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; James Gordon Bennett, the elder; Capt.

Charles H. Marshall; Edwin Booth, as Hamlet; Stephen H. Tyng (1870), and Charles L. Elliott and Samuel F. B. Morse (1871). Yale College conferred on him the honorary degree of master of arts in 1874. His best known work is the equestrian statue of General Burnside, for which he received \$40,000. It is said that he has not done any work at all since he finished that. He is married and has three children. His wife and children have lived in Florence, Italy, for nearly ten years. The children are being educated there. He was, until a year or so ago, a member of the Century, otus and other clubs.

Obitu v. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Dr. Jedediah H Baxter, Surgeon-general of the army, who was stricken with paralysis last Monday. died at 2 o'clock this morning. He never regained consciousness after the attack gave for an instant on Tuesday, when there was a slight sign of returning consciousness. LONDON, Dec. 3.—Lord Thomas Francis Fremantle Cotteslee is dead. Lord Cotteslee was twice Secretary to the Treasury and had also held the office of Secretary of

War and Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was ninety-two years old LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock is dead. He was eighty years old. LONDON, Dec. 4.-Charles Marvin, au-

thor, is dead. Paris, Dec. 4.—Gambetta's father is dead in Paris. Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-Arrived: City of w York and Teutonic, from Liverpool; Westernland, from Antwerp. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 .- Arrived: Switzerland, from Antwerp. BREMERHAVEN, Dec. 4 .- Arrived: Fulda, from New York.

from Baltimore. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4 .- Arrived: Lahn, from New York. BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Arrived: Ohio, from

LONDON, Dec. 4. - Arrived: Michigan,

HEALTH is wealth. Take Simmons Liver Regu ator for all sickness caused by diseased liver.

PARNELL NOT YET OUSTED

Exciting Debate Between Nationalists Over the Proposed Compromise.

Scenes of Great Disorder at the Meeting-Lord Salisbury Talks on the Situation-Irish Envoys Conclude to Wait Awhile.

PARNELL MUST GO.

Clancy's Compromise Proposition Not Acceptable to a Majority of the Nationalists. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- The Nationalist members of the House of Commons met again at noon, to-day, to further consider the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership. All the Irish members at present in London were in attendance. Mr. Parnell occupied the chair. After the meeting had been called to order, one of the members read the manifesto issued yesterday by the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, declaring that in consequence of the revelations of the O'Shea divorce case, which convicted Mr. Parnell of one of the gravest offenses known to religion and society. Catholic Ireland cannot accept as a leader a man wholly dishonored, and that the continuance of his leadership would imperil the cause of Ireland The reading of the manifesto was greeted with cheering by Mr. Parnell's opponents.

Mr. Clancy then offered his amendment, which provided that in view of the difference of apinion between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell as to the accuracy of the latter's recollection of the suggestions made to him by Mr. Gladstone at the Hawarden meeting a year ago, the party whips be in-structed to obtain from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, before -y further consideration of the main question, information on the depart-ure from the bill of 1886, made by Mr. Gladstone in his suggestions upon the control of the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the land question. A prolonged debate took place on the amendment.

Mr. Parnell intimated that if the party

took the responsibility off his shoulders and would insist upon the Liberal leaders promising to carry an acceptable home-rule bill through the House of Commons in the face of all opposition, he would retire from the leadership. He asked the meeting to accept Mr. Clancy's resolution, whereupon he said the Alliance between the National ists and Liberals would be renewed.

Mr. Healy refused to submit to Mr. Par-nell's stipulation. He declared that they were even beyond the lines of the compromise suggested at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Sexton declared that the majority of the members were firmly determined to adhere to the main question and would sim-ply vote that Mr. Parnell must resign. After remaining in session until 5:45 P. M. the meeting adjourned. It will reassemble

at noon to-morrow. A rumor was circulated this afternoon to the effect that a division had been taken by the Nationalist meeting on Mr. Clancy's amendment, and that it had been rejected. Inquiry proved that there was no truth in the rumor. On the contrary, the latest phase of the situation bids fair for an agreement, a committee having been appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone, and endeavor to obtain from him the assurances desired by Mr. Parnell. The committee consists of Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, Healy, Justin McCarthy, John Redmond, Deasey Power and Leamy. Mr. Parnell will take no part in the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone. Before the appointment of the committee Mr. Parnell asked the meeting for an informal show of hands on Mr. Clancy's amendment. This disclosed the fact that only Messrs. Barry and Chance continued to hold out against the amendment, Besides Mr. Gladstone, the committee will also see Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and Mr. Morley will endeavor to conclude the

negotiations to-morrow. During yesterday's discussion on Mr. Clancy's proposed amendment Mr. Clancy aunounced that he had authority for the statement that Mr. Parnell would retire if the communications with Mr. Gladstone had a satisfactory result. Mr. John Redmond confirmed Mr. Clancy's statement. Mr. Sexton said the announcement had given him great gratification and enabled him to hope that Mr. Parnell would volun-tarily resign his position under circumstances that would enable those differing with him now to agree that he had made his retirement from public life the means of obtaining an advantage for his country.

Mr. Timothy Healy, speaking with emo-tion, said that if Parnell fels able to meet the party in the points put forward his voice would be the first, at the first moment possible consonant with the liberties of his country, to call Parnell back to his proper place as leader of the Irish race. This declaration was greeted with enthusiastic

Mr. Chance held that Mr. Clancy's pro-posal raised a false issue and could not possibly effect a settlement, an assertion that brought cries of dissent from many of the

Mr. Parnell here asked the meeting to pause for twenty-four hours in order that he might consider whether his retirement from public life should be governed by the regarding the nature of the replies of the English statesmen to vital questions, such as the control of the police, the future powers of the Irish Parliament and the land question. Upon this Mr. Sexton moved that the meeting adjourn until to-

The committee appointed by the meeting has sent a letter to Mr. Gladstone asking him to open negotiations for a future home-rule bill. Mr. Gladstone expressed his willingness to interchange views with the committee, but reserved the right to choose the members with whom to nego-

At the opening of the Nationalist meet ing to-day, Mr. Parnell acceded to Mr. Sexton's request to avoid contention by not reading telegrams addressed to either party. Mr. Sexton denied that he had ever proposed that Mr. Parnell retire from public life, and said he only meant that he should retire from the chairmanship of the Irish party. PARNELL TELLS OF HIS OWN SERVICES.

Mr. Parnelf then proceeded to deal with the Clancy proposal. He commenced by announcing that, after consulting with his friends, he had decided that he could not bind bimself to retire until he could see Mr. Gladstone's reply. He declared that his position had been granted him, not merely as a leader of a party, but as a leader of a nation. This had been derived from a train of circumstances in which, speaking with the greatest respect, his hearers had no share. After speaking of his services in assimilating and soothing the prejudices of the discordant elements of the Irish race throughout the world, Mr. Parnell continued: "You know and I know there is no man living, if I am gone, who could succeed in reconciling the feelings of the Irish people to the Hawarden proposals. [Cheers.] As you wish to withdraw from me this responsibility I think it only reasonable that you should give judgment on these matters for the benefit of your constituents. Therefore I submit this resolution, that the party accept no home-rule bill unless it gives immediate control of the police and power to deal with land. My word has been grievously challenged with regard to the accuracy of my account of the Hawarden interview, but no attempt has been made to prove its inaccuracy. It is for you to act in this matter. You are dealing with a man who is an unrivaled

Mr. Barry-Which one? Mr. Parnell-You are dealing with a man from whom it is impossible to get a direct answer. As for me, it is impossible for me to give an indirect answer. [Cries of "oh," "oh."] Mr. Gladstone is capable of working to secure a majority at the elections which will render him independent of both the Irish and Conservative parties. If you throw me to him, get my value by securing a pledge of a satisfactory home-rule bill.

Mr. Farnell reminded his hearers that, although the bill of 1886 was inadequate, he had consulted Sexton, Davitt and other leaders before accepting it. He declared it general acquiescence in the details of that bill. He admitted that he was willing to do his best to reconcile the prejudice of the Irish people in regard to the control of the police. He was willing to risk his position in that direction—perhaps to do wrong and exceed his duty. "And Gladstone knows," he continued. "that in striking me down he strikes down the only man that could make that measure ac-

biguity." He had many deslings with him, but never got a straight snawer. He added that he was quite willing to resign to them the task of negotiation, but wanted them fully to understand their responsibility. If his resolution was accepted and the Liberal replies were satisfactory, he would place himself in their hands.

SCENES OF GREAT DISORDER. Mr. Parnell having suggested the appointment of a committee, Mr. Healy expressed amazement at Parnell's extraordinary speech, and, in a heated altercation with the chair, protested against adding of new conditions to the Clancy amendment Mr. Parnell, he said, wanted to withdraw the question of the leadership and substitute for it a discussion on home rule. Did he think they were children? They could get neither straight conduct nor straight answers from

Mr. Parnell replied that he had given his answer. He regretted that it was not con-sidered straight, but by it he would stand

Mr. Healy—Then you will fall. What's the use of further discussion?

A tremendous uproar followed. Leamy shouted, "Away with him." John O'Connor yelled, "Crucify him," and a scene of wild disorder ensued. When quiet was finally restored Mr. Healy, resuming, said nothing could change his determination to denose Parsuming, said nothing could change his determination to depose Parnell. He would tell Mr. Parnell that he was no greater than the majority of the party. The pledge to abide by the decision of the majority was absolute. Yet Mr. Parnell talked of defying it. He complained of Mr. Parnell's conduct in 1890, not in 1886. Proceeding to discuss the circumstances of the 1886 bill, Mr. Healy declared that they could not do more now than then.

Mr. Parnell interposed: "You can secure the ground now, if you like, and have the courage." [Cheers.]

Mr. Healy—Yes, with millions of men and artillery; but without we have no other alternative than in 1886—to accept Liberal proposals or smash the Cabinet. Mr. Healy said he believed there would be enough statesmanshipleft in the benighted majority who opposed Parnell to take a course as statesmanlike as that of 1886. Mr. Healy commenced to read Mr.

Mr. Healy commenced to read Mr. Parnell's speech, delivered at the birthday banquet given at the Westminster Palace Hotel, six months after the Hawarden interview, declaring the in-dependence of the Irish party and eulogizing the alliance with Gladstone. "Would my Parnell cheer that?" asked Mr. Healy.

Mr. Parnell-Yes; every word of it. An angry duel of words followed, Mr. Healy repeating Mr. Parnell's recent remarks about Mr. Gladstone's garrulousness, etc. He finished by asking "Who broke the alliance?" Mr. Parnell and Mr. Nolan both exclaimed

"The Gladstone letter." Mr. Healy retorted. "It perished from the stench of the divorce court." [Loue cheers. Mr. Parnell-I believe that if the Glad-stone letter had not been written the alliance would have been maintained.

Mr. Healy then proceeded to defend Mr. Gladstone. He said that Parnell had bespattered Mr. Gladstone's gray hairs with mud, and now he wanted the Irish hat in hand and ask Mr. Gladstone for terms. What answer could they expect? They would continue to fight, claiming they were on the ground of prudence and justice He was willing to endure taunts as had endured a dread of slavery in Parliament. [Cheers and counter-cheers. If Mr. Parnell succumbed he was only one man gone. The heads of greater leaders had been stricken off at the block before now for Ireland, and the Irish cause had

Mr. Sexton said he had listened to Mr. Healy with disappointment and regret Would Mr. Parnell resign. he asked, if majority voted for the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's reply. Mr. Parnell-Certainly.

Mr. Barry asked for a further explananation, and Mr. Parnell vehemently replied: "I have stated with distinctness that I will not give a further answer."

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS.

Gladstone and Parnell's Opponents Scored for Their Conduct in the Political Crisis. LONDON, Dec. 4.-Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Waterford, Lancashire, last night, asked what right Mesers. Healy and Sexton and others, who were trying to hound Mr. Parnell to earth, had to pose as apostles of domestic purity. First, they backed Parnell and then the Seventh Commandment, changing from one horse to another, with as much indifference and cynicism as a man hedging on a race-course changes when he hears something detrimental to his favorite. "If," said Lord Salisbury, "the enthusiasm of the Healyites is disinterested, it is worthy of the highest applause, but if it is merely a screen for political maneuvers it is worthy of the deepest condemnation." Lord Salisbury proceeded to denounce the Gladstonians for offering the chief secretaryship for Ireland to Parnell while the foulest things were alleged of him and Captain O'Shea's action for divorce was pending. "Would any one," he asked, "select as a partner, banker or agent a man against whom an action for swindling was pending ?"

Lord Salisbury made sarcastic references to Mr. Gladstone's recollection of his interview with Mr. Parnell at Hawarden in November last and recalled the differences between Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell as to what occurred between them at their confidential interview some years ago. He said no Liberal then thought it a scandal to believe Mr. Parnell's statements, and why should they think so now. Mr. Glad-stone's denial did not amount to much. It was due largely to the brilliant hues of his own imagination and ought to be received with a certain amount of judicious criticism. Referring to the proposals in regard to Irish affairs made by Mr. Gladstone, as divulged by Mr. Parnell, Lord Salisbury declared that the land question would be a subordinate one if an Irish Parliament had control of the police, because the control of the police includes the control of all legislation in regard to property. Mr. Gladstone's proposals, his Lordship asserted, were ingenious, and he was surprised that Parnell's virtue had compelled him to refuse them. Had they been carried into effect every landlord in Ireland would have concluded that it would be a very advantageous bargain to sell his land at one-tenth of its present value. [Cheers and laugh-

Declaring that if Parliament ever reconsidered its constitution the first question discussed would be the excessive representation of Ireland, Lord Salisbury, at great length, showed the objections to allowing self-governed Ireland to send thirty-two members to interfere in English politics, especially after the revelations made recently touching the kind of men Irish representatives are, and reminded his audience that when the English government was defeated it was almost always by a majority much under thirty-two. His Lordship dilated upon the folly of intrusting the government of Ireland to such men. Mr. Gladstone, he said, proposed to with-hold land legislation. How long does he suppose that would be possible? An Irish Parliament would refuse supplies, and then what would he do?

Dwelling upon what he called the policy of "double shuffle," Lord Salisbury de clared that the disgusting details of the O'Shea divorce case were not the real cause of the antogonism between the powerful furies now ranged against each other. Mr. Gladstone was bent upon the impossible enterprise of uniting the English Liberal, who is dead against separation, and the Irish Nationalist, who cares for nothing else. He only succeeded while things were quiet by reticence and the use of ambiguous language. "I care not," said his Lordship, "whether Pamell wins or not. It may be a weakness of human nature, but perhaps I prefer a man fighting desperately for his life to a crew whom he has made and who are now against him. But I am certain that we now face realities. It is no longer possible by dark outlines of to enect an im Lord Salisbury concluded his address with an enlogy of the work and policy of the Conservative party.

THE IRISH DELEGATES.

They Change Their Minds About Returning to Europe Immediately.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Despite the statement ceptable to Ireland. Gladstone himself put it out of my power to remain longer silent on the Hawarden proposals." In conclusion the speaker made references to what he termed "Mr. Gladstone's am-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ters at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The change of programme was due to a dispatch received before daybreak from Justin Mc-Carthy to the effect that a solution of the existing difficulty was being con-sidered which would enable the delega tion to resume its tour of the country without sacrificing the political position or self-respect of those of its members whose signatures were attached to the anti-Par nell manifesto. Whether this referred to the probable defeat of the com-promise proposition by the London meet-ing to-day Mr. O'Brien would not say, but at a later hour to-night it was given out that the future movements of the visitors were more uncertain than they have been at any time for the past twenty-four hours, although it was probable that Harrington would leave for the East to-morrow. The cable dispatches received during the day were not of a reassuring character, and, as one of the delegation put it, they are literally between the "devil and the deep sea." Messrs. Gill and Sullivan arrived to-night from Dayton with the report that last night's meeting was a success financially and in a patriotic sense, but that no references to Parnell were indulged in. Tonight cablegrams are flying to and fro be-tween Dillon, O'Brien and McCarthy, and the delegation expects to decide upon its future course by to-morrow morning. Reports had it to-night that the delegation, in response to the expressions of public opinion in Ireland, would recede from its manifesto. Inquiry, however, could develop neither affirmation nor denial.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says that William Boyle, supposed to be the bearer of certain documents from the Irish leaders at home to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. passed through that city to-night. He was reticent about his mission, but said the Irish people will never repudiate Parnell. It is supposed that the object of his visit is to prevail upon Dillon and O'Brien to repudiate their denunciation of Parnell. The executive council of the Irish National League of America, comprising President John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln; Judge James W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit; M. V. Gannon of Omaha, and Secretary Sutton, of Lincoln, will hold a meeting in Lincoln, Neb. to-morrow. Judge Fitzgerald cabled to-day to Parnell in London, as follows: "The hasty action of the Cincinnati Parnell branch misrepresents Irish sentiment. You have ever been faithful to Ireland, while Gladstone, until lately, was among her oppressors. Hence, the Irish race rejects his dictation and demands your retention as leader."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Henry C. Lowe, a well-known and popular steamboat agent, of Memphis, is missing. Rev. C. F. Thwing leaves Farmington, Me., to become president of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Hiram S. Branham, Mayor of Litchfield, Minn., shot himself just below the heart. He claimed that while fooling with the revolver it was accidentally discharged. He lived only a few hours. The Chicago Council last night adopted

an ordinance authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 of municipal bonds in aid of the world's fair. The bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1891, payable in thirty years, and bear interest at 4 per cent. A meeting of the representatives of the fifteen mutual fire insurance companies of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and

Minnesosa was held at Chicago for the purpose of forming an alliance of the companies for mutual benefit, Major-general Herbert, the new commandant of Canadian militia, succeeding General Middleton, arrived at Ottawa yes terday. The new commandant's experience in Russia, it is thought, will be invaluable in Canada, where the climatic conditions of military life are so similar. General Her-

commanding appearance. GREENHOUSE AND FLOWERS DESTROYED.

bert is a fine military-looking man of tall,

A Natural-Gas Explosion Causes Considerable Loss on Theodore P. Haughey's Place.

The large greenhouse belonging to Theodore P. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis National Bank, and situated near his home at Mapleton, was entirely destroyed by a natural-gas explosion Wednesday evening. The greenhouse was heated by a furnace and the high wind Wednesblew out the fire. It was some time before the fact was discovered and one of the employes about the place supposing the gas had all found vent, and being unaware of the quantity that had escaped, struck a match to relight the furnace. An explosion followed that shattered all the glass in the structure and set fire to the wood-work. Several sheds and out-houses near at hand were demolished purposely in order to cut off the progress of the flames. Fortunately the wind was not in the direction of Mr. Haughey's house, or that would undoubtedly have been destroyed. The man who struck the match escaped with a few slight burns; but another employe, who, in fighting the flames, climbed upon a portion of the greenhouse which remained standing, fell into the wreck, and was badly cut by the broken glass. The fire completed what the explosion had left undone and it was not many moments until the greenhouse was a wreck.

It was built recently at a cost of \$600, and contained many choice flowers and plants, the value of which is not known. One bed which Mr. Haughey recently had put in cost \$20, and there were several handsome specimens of imported flowers which he prized very highly. The total loss was therefore considerably over \$1,000. Some of the plants were saved, but most of those spared by the fire were soon killed by the

Did Well with Their Exhibit.

The florists held a meeting, last night, at which the exhibition committee reported. The total receipts of the last chrysanthemum show were \$2,190, and expenses \$1,988 leaving a balance of \$202, and a net balance, after last year's deficit, of \$98. Seven thousand persons visited the show, 1,200 of whom were from out of the city. The annual meeting will be held in Lafayette Jan. 21 and 22. A special meeting for the election of officers will occur in this city Dec. 17. The place of the next exhibit will be determined at the Lafayette meeting.

Have Two More Theaters. A telegram to the Journal from Colum-

bus, O., last night, announced the fact that Dickson & Talbott have secured long leases on the Globe and Metropolitan theaters in that city. These houses will be run in conjunction with their Indianapolis theaters, one at popular and the other at high prices.

Stole the Woman's Purse.

A young woman, who failed to give her name, reported to patrolmen McMullan and Hagermann, last evening, that as she was crossing the State-house grounds, some negro snatched her purse from her and ran away, after striking her in the face. He secured a dollar.

Stole Some Jewelry. Thieves entered at No. 188 on North Noble

street, last night, and secured a gold and jewel breast-pin belonging to Mrs. Simon. The bureau drawers and trunks were rifled, but no other articles of much value taken.

THE record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be complete-

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, d 4:45 a m.

Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m.

York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 4:00 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 5:55 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:10 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:20 am. Columbus, 10:20 am.
Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO V St. Louis and the West.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. Greencastic and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the 'company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

7:05 am.
Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and st



Catarrh.

R. J. Elvin, special agent of the J., M. & L. R. R., Rev. J. H. Clay. pastor A. M. E. Church, and many others have found great relief from the Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedies. 25 W. Washington St., Indianapolis.

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The best and most economical "stock" for Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea, Etc.

ARMOUR & CO., Chicago, Sole Mfrs.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-A FEW GOOD WOOD CARVERS, at OHIO FALLS CAR CO., Jeffersonville, Ind. WANTED-AN ENERGETIC MAN OR LADY to represent an old established house. Good salary or commission. Address L. A. SMITH & CO., 1112 North Meridian street, Room 9, third floor, Indian street, Room 9, third floor, Indian street, Room 9, third floor, Indianancies.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, who controls an established whisky trads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Engagement to begin Jsn. 1, 1891. Preference will be given to a good man who is anxious to better himself. Address P. O. BOX 95, Cincinnati, O. WANTED-A LIVE ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods. We have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidaya. Will pay a salary of \$75.00 per month if praferred, and furnish a team free. Address at once. STANDARD SILVER WARE CO., Boston, Mass. BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED-THE ADDRESS OF MEN CAPA-ble of leadership, with some capital, who are going, or would go, with exceptional inducements, to the new State of Washington. Address W. C. GER-ARD, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENT. DEST INVESTMENTS IN INDIANA-SIXTY Best investment payable semi-annualy. Loans 6

your investment, payable semi-annualy. Leans 6 per cent. C. W. PHILLIPS, Resident Manager, 83 East Market street. MOTICE. The Great Cut-Price House, 79 South Illinois st., has moved to 23 East Washington street, next to

the New York Store. When you wish to buy goods don't fail to call. You will save money by purchasing your Dry Goods. Shoes, Hats, at the Cut-Price Store, 23 East Washington street. FULLENWIDER & LEWIS. H. N. CLARK, Custodian.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. LOANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. P. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. TINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE, FARMS I and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO. SIX PERCENT, ON CITY PROPERTY IN IM-

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW.

Mest market rate; privileges for payment before
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& CO., 72 East Market street. Indianapolis. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-DATS-FIRST-CLASS, DELIV. ored at 54c per bush.; will contract. Address OATS, Journal office. JOB PRINTING OFFICE, PAYING BUSINESS Write for particulars. PANTAGRAPH, Dixon, Ill